Dead bass wood. Sheboygan, Wisconsin. *J. J. Brown.*

Lycoperdon Frostii.—Peridium subglobose, one to two inches broad, generally narrowed below into a short stem-like base, echinate or shaggy with long stout whitish spines which are generally curved or stellately united and which at length fall off and leave the peridium brown and smooth; capillitium and spores purplish-brown; spores globose, rough, .00016–.0002 of an inch in diameter, intermingled with numerous short slender fragmentary filaments.

Ground in meadows. Brattleborough, Vermont. August and September. *C. C. Frost.*

This species is related to *L. constellatum*, but the spines are longer and of a paler color and the denuded peridium is smooth, not reticulated as in that species. It is respectfully dedicated to its discoverer.

Hypomyces Banningii.—Subiculum white, then sordid; perithecia crowded, ovate, with a papilliform ostiolum, pale amber or honey color; asci slender, cylindrical; spores uniseriate, oblong fusiform, white in the mass, .0012–.0015 of an inch long, .00016–.0002 broad.

Decaying fungi, apparently some *Lactarius*. Baltimore, Md. *Miss M. E. Banning.*

The spores in the specimens are simple, but they may possibly become uniseptate when old.

Some Florida Ferns.—In the Torrey Botanical Bulletin for September, 1877, I reported *Acrostichum aureum*, L., as growing twenty miles south of St. Augustine; and *Polypodium Plumula*, H. B. K., fourteen miles from St. Augustine, and also at Daytona on the Halifax River. Here I also found *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.

About St. Augustine I collect *Blechnum serrulatum*, Michx., *Polypodium aureum*, L., *P. incanum*, Swz., *Vittaria lineata*, Swartz, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *caudata*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, Smith (which fruits freely here), *W. Virginica*, Willd., *Asplenium ebeneum*, Aiton, *Aspidium patens*, Swartz, *A. Floridanum*, Chapm., *Onoclea sensibilis*, L., *Osmunda regalis*, L. and *O. cinnamomea*, L. These ferns fruit finely here, the latter sometimes two or three times a year.—Mary C. Reynolds, *St. Augustine, Fla.*

N. A. Ferns.—Mr. Geo. E. Davenport has now in the hands of the printer his Catalogue of North American Ferns. It is a work that every fern lover in the United States should have, and we hope that the readers of the Gazette will encourge Mr. Davenport in this undertaking and promptly send on their names as subscribers. Copious

notes have been added, giving the geographical range, and an extra sheet has been prepared for use as a check list. It will be a pamphlet of 50 pages or more and will really be more of a hand-book than a mere catalogue. Mr. Davenport's address is Medford, Mass.

Journal of Botany, British and Foreign.—The first article is a notice with figures, by S. LeM. Moore, of the Royal Herbarium Kew, of a monstrous monandrous *Cypripedium*. It leads to a discussion of other deviations from the usual structure of *Cypripedium*, one of which was observed by Dr. Asa Gray. The inference is that the diandrous is an earlier type than the monandrous,—"that some type probably extinct at the present time, containing stamens of the two whorls and *Cypripedium* pollen was the starting point of the order" A note by Dr. Marten on the structure of Composites, in further confirmation of the theory, that the pappus is not a true calyx but a series of *trichomes* rather than definite *phyllomes*. Description of new plants from China and from Persia. In the proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, Nov. 7, 1878, Dr. Maxwell Marten read an extract from a letter of Dr. Beccari, describing a gigantic Aroid, found by him in Sumatra. The species which he calls *Conophallus Titanum* has a tuber five (5) feet round, from which is pushed up a single leaf, with a long stout petiole, the divided blade covering an area of forty-five (45) square feet.—A. P. M.

Frasera Carolinensis, Walt.—Drs. Gray and Chapman in their Floras disagree as to the duration of the life of this plant. Both, however, are wrong. The plant is not a biennial or triennial as Prof. Gray describes it, nor a perennial as said by Chapman in his Southern Flora, but is probably of uncertain duration, varying from 8 to 10 years and upwards. Three roots dug from the woods in Madison Co., Ill., in 1869, must have been several years old at the time. One fruited in 1875, one in 1876 and the last this year, 1878. The roots form each year a rosette of root leaves. When the fruiting stalk starts up in May it grows rapidly, and after the fruit is mature in July and August the root perishes.—E. Hall.

Dr. Morgan's article on the Phyllotaxy of Leaves will be concluded in the April number.